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Forbes, Cook, and Alwood have rendered it certain, to use the words of the first-named experimenter, that "there can be no further question of the liability of the Curculio to poisoning by very moderate amounts of either London purple or Paris green while feeding on the leaves and fruit of peach and plum." ¹⁵

It is sincerely to be hoped that future experiments upon this subject will be conducted with a proper understanding of the *rationale* of the method, and on a sufficiently extended scale to give results of value to the commercial orchardist. The experience of another season has strengthened my conviction of the force of the following statement (written nearly a year ago, and published in the *Agricultural Science* letter already referred to), with which this review may well be ended: "It seems to me that the evidence now in hand is sufficient to point to the conclusion that spraying with the arsenites is a complete and practical remedy for the Plum Curculio, at least in good-sized orchards of cherries, plums, and apples; and that the experiment stations can best serve horticulture by encouraging the practice among commercial orchardists, and carefully recording the results obtained, so that they may be collated in the future, and a definite conclusion be reached. If the simple process of spraying is effective, it is useless to complicate matters by advising jarring in wet seasons, planting plum trees in apple orchards, or various other modifications of the treatment that have been suggested."—CLARENCE M. WEED.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

The Societe d'Anthropologie at Paris.—*A Sketch of Its Organization and Work.*—The year 1859 was one memorable in the science of anthropology. In this year was published Darwin's work on the "Origin of Species." Whatever may be the truth of the theory announced by him, whatever degree of opposition it may have received, its appearance in the world marked an era in science.

In 1859 was also discovered, or rather was acknowledged as true, the discovery by Monsieur Boucher de Perthes of the paleolithic implements in the gravels of the river Somme. He had made this discovery originally in the year 1836, and had published as a result thereof several brochures, but they were not generally accepted or received in the scientific world until 1859.

¹⁵ Forbes. *Insect Life*, Vol. II., p. 7; July, 1889.

I cannot do better than to quote from some of those who were his contemporaries and assisted in that discovery a short sketch thereof.

In the year 1859, or rather in November of 1858, was organized the Societe d'Anthropologie at Paris. It did not get into working order until the beginning of the year 1859. There were six members at the first reunion; when it was completed and perfected there were nineteen. M. Philip Salmon, in his article on the Societe d'Anthropologie in the Dictionnaire d'Anthropologie, gives their names: MM. Anthelme, Beclard, Bertillon, Broca, Brown-Sequard, de Castelneau, Dareste, Delasiauve, Fleury, Follin, Isidore-Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Godard, Gratiolet, Grimaux-de-Caux, Lemerrier, Martin-Magron, Rambaud, Robin, Verneuil. They commenced their work much the same as our own society, and with much the same success. In 1862 they numbered 102 paying members. This society passed through much the same stages of growth as has our own. It limited its active members to its own neighborhood,—the city of Paris,—and made certain distinctions between active and associate members. In the year 1863 they did what we have just done,—abolished such distinctions,—and it was in that year that the society entered upon the successful course which has marked its history to the present time. Broca early conceived the idea of the establishment of a laboratory of anthropology in connection with the society. He had already organized such a laboratory, which was installed in the ancient church of the Cordeliers, in which was installed the Musée Dupuytren. He had brilliant hopes for this society, and desired to attach to it a series of public scientific lectures. This he called the Ecole d'Anthropologie. Of this I will speak further on. There was such success in this establishment that the Societe d'Anthropologie transferred itself from the Faculty of Medicine, where it was first installed, to the Musée Dupuytren, 15 Rue de l'Ecole de la Medicine, where it is now established. This change was made in the year 1876, and here were established the three organizations, the Society of Anthropology, the School of Anthropology, and the Laboratory of Anthropology, to which is now to be added, by reason of the legacy of Broca, the collection of his lifetime relating to anthropology, and called the Musée Broca. These organizations were principally the work of Broca. He was the head and front, the organizer, the manager, the director; yet he never held any higher office than that of secretary. It was his hope, and afterwards his pride, to see these organizations established and united, and it was a part of his pleasure to call them the Institut d'Anthropologie. Broca died the 9th of July, 1880, after the society had been organized twenty-one years. He was

universally regretted, and the society of which he was secretary received various testimonies from the anthropological societies of the world. Broca probably did more than any other man of his time to advance the science of anthropology. It was his life's labor. He was a profound student, an indefatigable worker, a close and accurate observer, reported his conditions with great detail, and was thoroughly enamored of his science. He had that aptitude for the management of men, for the harmonizing of those annoying differences of opinion which are sometimes unfortunately made public by scientific men. Broca harmonized these inharmonious elements, and was recognized as a friend of all parties. He was entitled to and received their confidence. If his influence in this regard was great, his wisdom and good sense were greater. The society determined to erect a monument to his memory. The funds were furnished by public subscription, and the monument was installed the 29th of July, 1887, and now stands at the triangle between the Boulevard St. Germain and the Rue de l'Ecole de la Medicine, in front of the Faculty of Medicine. It is of bronze, is of life size, and stands on a granite pedestal about ten or twelve feet from the ground. It represents the great master holding in his left hand a human skull, and in the other the instruments of anthropometric measurement.

It is only fair to the Senate of France to say that it recognized the claims of science to a share of the government; that it recognized the important part played by scientific men in elevating France to the high position which she has occupied among nations. In accordance with this idea, and having confidence in the great good sense and wisdom of Broca, they elected him a senator for life. He continued in this office, and performed its duties, without neglecting the demands of his science, until the day of his death. Not only was this appointment a proper recognition of science, but it was a compliment to Broca directly, and incidentally to the Societe d'Anthropologie,—one which its members and anthropologists generally in France always remember with pride.

The Societe d'Anthropologie early determined upon a practical course to make known to the world, in a permanent form, the results of the investigations of its members in the new science. This was by the publication, first of bulletins, and afterwards of memoirs. The bulletins were commenced on the 19th of May, 1859, and have continued until the present time. The memoirs commenced soon after, and have also continued until the present time. Both are published quarterly. The bulletins are divided into three series: the first is six

volumes from 1859 to 1865, the second is twelve volumes from 1866 to 1877, the third is eleven volumes from 1877 to 1888. They comprise about 500 or 600 pages per volume, and are for sale for the price of \$2.00 a volume.

The members of the society who pay their yearly dues, consisting of thirty francs, or \$6.00, are entitled to receive the bulletins without further payment. The memoirs are published much the same as are the bulletins. The members are not entitled to them except on payment. They are divided into two series as are the bulletins. They average from 500 to 600 pages per volume, and are sold at sixteen francs each.

The *Revue d'Anthropologie* was published by Broca during his lifetime. He was succeeded by Dr. Topinard. But it has ceased as the *Revue*, and has been consolidated with the *Materiaux* and the *Revue d'Ethnographie*, and will have for its three editors, Topinard, Cartailhac, and Hamy.

The Musée Broca contains all the objects gathered by Broca during his lifetime bearing upon the science of anthropology. It is installed in one of the rooms of the society. It possesses several hundred skeletons and about five thousand skulls. These belong to every country, and include those of every epoch from the prehistoric to the modern, and likewise every race of people.

The Societe d'Anthropologie also possesses a considerable library. It receives and exchanges with other societies and organizations, purchases, etc., the various books, and now numbers in its catalogue about 7,000 volumes relating to anthropology and its kindred sciences.

Prizes Offered by Various Members of the Society.—Dr. Godard was one of the original organizers of the Societe d'Anthropologie. He died in 1862. He provided by will for a prize of the value of 500 francs, to be given each two years to the author of the best memoir on the subject belonging to anthropology, and left the decision and management thereof to the society. Regulations were adopted governing the competition. Any one could compete except the members of the central committee. The jury of examination was to be composed of five members, who were to be elected four months in advance. The manuscript should belong to the society, and in case no prize was awarded at any competition, the sum should be added to the next.

In 1881, one year after the death of Broca, his widow founded another prize of 1,500 francs, to recompense the author of the best memoir on human anatomy, or that branch of physiology which

related to anthropology. The rules governing this are much the same as those of the Godard prize.

In 1883 Monsieur Adolphe Bertillon, called Bertillon père to recognize him from his distinguished sons, also instituted a prize, which should be given for the best memoir concerning anthropology, and notably for demography. This prize was a value of 500 francs, and is given under much the same rules as the foregoing.

These prizes are all distributed under the direction of the society, and the days of competition are made gala days.

Laboratory of Anthropology.—After the establishment of the Society of Anthropology, which served as a common ground on which the various scientists could meet, read papers, argue, discuss, and elaborate and make known their theories, it was found that the needs of this great science required a laboratory or workshop, in which experiments could be instituted and methods practiced necessary for proper scientific investigations. Broca was the first to discover this, and he instituted such a one in his private apartment and for his own use; but it soon outgrew its environment. In 1876 he procured quarters in the Convent of the Cordeliers, which he maintained at his private expense. In 1868 Broca was gratified by receiving the recognition of his laboratory as one of those belonging to the École des Hautes Études. The state from that moment paid a portion of the expense, and gave small subsidies to Broca by which he was enabled to carry on his work. This was continued until the year 1876, when the School of Anthropology and the Laboratory were recognized by the government as a public utility, and received a place in the governmental budget.

Broca directed the laboratory until his death. His various assistants were MM. le Docteurs Topinard, Manouvrier. At his death, Mathias Duval was appointed as director.

The laboratory is organized so as to carry on the study of craniometry, anthropometry, comparative anatomy of the human race, and the primates. It has its halls for dissection, making casts or moulds for drawings and for study. Dr. Manouvrier is at present, and has been for several years, the principal officer in charge. There are also to be seen here, and used, the instruments of anthropometry which were largely invented by Broca, and also a collection of all the French and European instruments for a like purpose.

The extent to which this laboratory is employed shows in the number of students and the amount of work performed, which can be approximately understood by a list that might be given at great length, but a summary only can be here made.

The students who have occupied the laboratory, and profited by its existence to follow their various branches in the science of anthropology, aggregated from 1881 to 1888 a total of 293. This does not include the visitors nor those who did sporadic work, but only those who devoted themselves seriously to the study of some branch of anthropology. The following gentlemen have performed work in the laboratory and library, more as professors than as students, the principal results of which have been recorded in memoirs, some of which have been read before the society, and all have been published in the scientific journals, principally in those related to the Société d'Anthropologie, to wit: the bulletins, memoirs, and *Revue*. The best of such published memoirs are as follows:

Broca (died in 1880), 8; Mathias Duval, 90; Manouvrier, 59; Topinard, 41; Chudzinski, 39; G. Hervé, 22; Deniker, 19; Goldstein, 7; Mahoudeau and Zuborowski, each 5; Kuff, Tenkate, Merschowski, Bordier, and Mondeires, each 3; Blanchard, Real, Toroch, and Fère, each 2. The following gentlemen each produced one: Drs. Dally, Rey, Renard Calmette, Ujfalvy, Pasteau, Bouvier, MM. Girarde, Rialle, Golstein, Drs. Weisgerber, Ducatte, Ribe, Debleme, Marcano, Bajenoff, Felix Regnault, Orchansky, Baron d'Hercourt, Danillo, Carriere, Neis, Chambellan, and Cauvin; making a total of 345 memoirs, theses, or notes, published as aforesaid.

M. Chudzinski is one of the most successful artists in Europe for the reproduction in plaster of objects belonging to anthropology. He has made, and they are now to be seen in the museum, 157 pieces of this work.

It would not be practicable to give any complete list of the publications of these gentlemen in connection with the Laboratory of Anthropology. I may, as a sample, and because he is a personal friend, give a list of the publications of Dr. Manouvrier, together with the journal of publication.

1. Measurements and Record of 1,500 Skulls from the Catacombs of Paris. In the *Public Register* of the Laboratory of Anthropology, 1880.
2. On the Cubic Index of the Skull. Association Française, Rheims, 1880.
3. Comparative Study of the Skull and the Skeleton. Congrès d'Algier, 1881.
4. Weight of the Skull. Bull. Soc. d'Anthropologie, 1881.
5. Craniology. *Revue Scientifique*, 1881.
6. Torsion of the Humerus. *Revue d'Anthropologie*, 1881.
7. The Fuegians. Bull. Soc. d'Anthropologie, 7 Nov., 1881.

8. Weight of the Brain. Acad. des Sciences, 6 Jan., 1882.
9. Height and Weight of Body and Brain. Ibid., 2 Feb., 1882.
10. The Brain and the Skeleton. Soc. Zool., 1882.
11. Force of Muscles and Weight of Brain. Ibid., August, 1882.
12. Grand Regions of the Skull in the Two Sexes. Ibid., 1882.
13. Relation between Intelligence and Weight of Brain. *Revue Scientifique*, June, 1882.
14. The Galibis. Bull. Soc. Anthrop., Oct., 1882.
15. Skulls of Some Assassins. Ibid., Feb., 1883.
16. Plagiocephaly. Ibid., June, 1883.
17. The Weight of the Cerebellum and the Bulb. Congrès de Rouen, 1883.
18. The Skull in Its Relation to Age and Height. Ibid.
19. The Cingalese and the Araucams. Bull. Soc. Anthrop., 1883.
20. The Relations between Domestic Animals. Bull. Soc. Zool., 1883.
21. Dynamometric Errors. Bull. Soc. Anthrop., 1884.
22. A Comparative Study of the Sexes. Progress Française, Jan. 6th, 1884.
23. The Function of the Psycho-Motor. *Rev. Philosoph.*, 1884.
24. The Profile of the Brain Compared with the Cavity of the Skull. Bull. Soc. Anthrop., Bordeaux, 1884.
25. Ethnology and Ethnography. *l'Homme*, March 25th, 1884.
26. Vitrified Fort of Puy de Gaudy. Bull. Soc. Anthrop., 1884.
27. Three Cases of Congenital Idiocy. Congrès Blois, 1884.
28. Idiots and Imbeciles of Hospital Blois. Ibid.
29. Character of the Skull and the Brain. Second paper. Interpretation of the Weight of the Brain, *Memoirs Soc. d'Anthrop.*, 1885.
30. The Indian Tribe of Omahas. Bull. Soc. Anthrop., 1885.
31. Graphic Display of Anthropological Series. *l'Homme*, Feb., 1885.
32. Prehistoric Trepanations. Bull. Soc. Anthrop., 1885.
33. Physio-Psychologic Dynamometry. Soc. Biology, 1885.
34. Prehistoric Skulls of Grenoble. Conggrem Grenoble, 1885.
35. The Skeleton of Members of Man and of the Anthropoid. Ibid.
36. Dolichocephaly. Soc. Anthrop., Lyons, 1885.
37. Capacity of the Skull of Sixty Assassins. 1885.
38. Skull of an Imbecile. Bull. Soc. Anthrop., 1885.
39. New Variety of the Wormian Bones. Ibid., 1886.
40. Five Skulls of Senegambiens. Ibid.
41. Craniology of Three Lunatics. Ibid.

42. Consecutive Movements of Mental Images. *Rev. Philos.*, 1886.
43. Skulls of Executed Criminals. *Archives of Anthropol., Criminal*, 1886.
44. Importance of Craniology. 1886.
45. The Greek Profile. *Congrès of Nancy*, 1886.
46. A Micro-Cephalic Idiot. *Bull. Soc. Anthropol.*, 1887.
47. Seance of Spiritism. *l'Homme*, 1887.
48. Neolithic Skull of Crecy-en-Brie. *Bull. Soc. Anthropol.*, 1887.
49. The Brain of M. Bertillon. *Ibid.*, 1887.
50. Prognathism and Its Measure. *Congrès of Toulouse*, 1887.
51. Platycnemy. *Memoirs Soc. Anthropol.*, 1887.
52. Cerebral Comparisons. *Rev. Phil.*, 1887.
53. Vitrified Forts, Walls, and Tumuli, 1887.
54. Studies of a Rickety Dwarf. *Congrès of Oran*, 1888.
55. The Temporal Convolution of a Deaf Person. *Bull. Soc. Anthropol.*, 1888.
56. The Flattening of the Sous-trochanter. *Ibid.*
57. Frontal Circonvolutions, *à masse du Corps*. *Ibid.*
58. Heights of the Parisians. *Ibid.*

School of Anthropology.—As I have already said, the School of Anthropology, like the society and laboratory, was indebted to Broca for its establishment. From almost the beginning of his labors in behalf of this science, Broca was of the opinion that the people should be educated in it. He believed that, in addition to all other opportunities, there should be provided that which is so popular in France,—courses of lectures for the public. In 1870 he obtained from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine permission to deliver a course of lectures on anthropology in the public hall of the chemical school. In connection therewith he carried on clinical conferences in the laboratory in the Musée Dupuytren. This course was confined to a single lecturer, himself, and was far from realizing his hopes as desired in this direction. He had organized in his imagination the Institute of Anthropology, which combined the three,—the society, the laboratory, and the school; and that there should be a number of chairs and professorships to teach the principal branches of the science of anthropology. Broca expressed himself very clearly and at length upon this subject, and as his saying has the same application to the present time as when uttered, and to our country and our society as to France and the Parisian society, I am justified in quoting it:

“In a project for the reorganization of the Faculty of Sciences of Paris, presented to the National Assembly, Prof. Paul Bert proposed to

institute at the Sorbonne a chair of anthropology. This thought is excellent, and I hope that it will sooner or later be realized. It is still possible that other chairs of the same nature will be established at the College of France and in certain faculties of the provinces. But no matter how many of such single or isolated chairs of anthropology we may have, they will never respond to the needs of education. Good to instruct and to interest the public auditor, and consequently of great utility, they will never serve the needs of the student. If the course is to be accomplished in one or two years, it will be superficial. If it should last for five or six years, like that at the museum, it can be complete and excellent; but then it will be necessary for students to consecrate to the study of anthropology more time than for law or for medicine. Anthropology is not yet a profession, it does not lead to any public or scientific career, it has no hopes for the future; it will be rare to find scholars or students who are sufficiently impressed with this science to persevere to the end. They must also be rich in money, that they may maintain so long an initiation. It is necessary to form a school of anthropology where each of the principal branches can have a chair and a professor, to the end that the entire science can be taught each year in a simultaneous course, by men specially trained therefor."

This was a vast programme, and presented enormous difficulties, but they did not daunt Broca. His indomitable will, seconded by his ardent love for his science, caused him to push his endeavors until he arrived at a happy result. If it was necessary to obtain authorization from the government, he obtained it; subscribers, he gathered them; money, he found it. Carried away by his convictions, he took as founders around him Bertillon, Chudzinski, Collineau, Mortillet, Topinard, Manouvrier, Hamy, etc. The government of France, the Department of the Seine, and the city of Paris combined to furnish each a part of the money needed for the establishment of this School of Anthropology. A generous scientist, Dr. Jourdanet, himself provided the expense of one of these chairs.

On the 30th of October, 1876, everything was completed, and the ministerial authorization received. The 15th of November following, the course of lectures and teaching commenced. Broca's pride was satisfied when he said, upon that occasion, "the foundation of a School of Anthropology at Paris enables us to state with pride that anthropology is a science altogether French."

Other countries might have established chairs of anthropology and aught it in their educational establishments before this, but this was

the first successful attempt to establish a course of anthropology, with numerous lecturers and professors who should coöperate and endeavor to teach the entire science in a single series.

Broca, as director, charged himself with the course of anatomic anthropology, and delivered two lectures per week. Dr. Dally was professor of ethnology, Hovelacque of language, G. de Mortillet of prehistoric anthropology, and Dr. Topinard of biologic anthropology. In 1877-'78 Monsieur Bertillon took charge of the course of demography; in 1878-'79 Monsieur Bordier commenced a course of medical geography, which chair had been established and paid for by Dr. Jourdanet.

On the death of Broca, the 9th of July, 1880, Monsieur Mathias Duval was designated to succeed him in the chair of anatomic anthropology; and Monsieur Gavarret, a professor of the Faculty of Medicine and Inspector-General of Superior Education, was denominated director of the school.

At the death of M. Bertillon, the 28th of February, 1883, the chair of demography was suppressed. In 1884-'85 Monsieur Dally was taken sick, and Dr. Manouvrier supplied his place; and the same year MM. Blanchard and Hervé were designated to make supplementary courses.

In 1885-'86 the chair of the history of civilizations was created, and Dr. Letourneau was designated as professor. The 1st of January, 1888, Monsieur Dally being dead, Messieurs Hervé and Manouvrier were called respectively to the chairs of zoologic anthropology and physiologic anthropology, and Monsieur Lefevre was charged to supplement Monsieur Hovelacque. Finally, in 1889, supplementary courses were added, of which MM. Chudzinski, Mahoudeau, and Adrien de Mortillet had charge.

The programme of the lectures for the year 1888-'89 will give an idea of the scope of the science of anthropology as thus taught. It is as follows:

Anthropogeny and Comparative Embryology—The Fecundation of the Egg; The Laws of Heredity. Prof. Mathias Duval.

Zoologic Anthropology—The Anatomy of Man Compared with the Vertebrates; The Members. Prof. M. Georges Hervé.

Anthropology General—Parallel between the Characters of Superiority and Inferiority of the Human; Genealogy of those Characters in the Animal Kingdom. Prof. Dr. Topinard.

Prehistoric Anthropology—Origin of Hunting, Fishing, and Agriculture. Monsieur Gabriel de Mortillet.

Physiologic Anthropology—The Evolution of Psychology ; Parallel between the General Doctrines of Metaphysics and the Doctrines of Science. Prof. Dr. Manouvrier.

History of Civilizations—The Evolutions of Political Institutions in the Different Races of Human Kind,—Government, War, Justice. Prof. Dr. Letourneau.

Medical Geography—Comparative Pathology ; Parasitic Maladies ; These Among the Different Races. Prof. Dr. Bordier.

Ethnography and Language—Their Relations to Mythology. Prof. M. Hovelacque, with M. Andre Lefevre as assistant.

The supplementary course for the same year was :

The Cerebral Convolution. M. Chudzinski.

The Principal Phases of the Evolution of the Brain. M. Mahoudeau.
Paris and its Environs in Prehistoric Times. M. Adrien de Mortillet.

The programme of lectures before the School of Anthropology for the current year 1889-'90 is as follows :

Prehistoric Anthropology—The Origin, Development, and Constitution of the French People ; Autochtones ; Ligurians and Iberians ; Celts or Gaulois ; Bergundians and Franks ; Divers Elements. Prof. Gabriel de Mortillet ; Monday and Wednesday, 4 o'clock.

Anthropogeny and Comparative Embryology—The Blastoderm of the Vertebrates, and the Theory of the Gastrula. Prof. Dr. Mathias Duval ; Monday, 5 o'clock.

Ethnography and Language—The Myths and Gods of the Atmosphere, of the Stars, and of the Heavens, from the Times of Antiquity Until the Present. Prof. Andre Lefevre ; Tuesday, 4 o'clock.

Zoologic Anthropology—Anatomy of Man Compared with that of the Vertebrates ; The Members (continuation). Prof. Georges Hervé ; Tuesday, 5 o'clock.

Medical Geography—Action of the Environments ; Transformism (Evolution) ; Effect of Climate on Man and upon Organized Beings. Prof. Dr. A. Bordier ; Friday, 4 o'clock.

Physiologic Anthropology—Human Anatomy in Its Relation to Psychology. Prof. Dr. L. Manouvrier ; Friday, 5 o'clock.

History of Civilization—The Evolution of Jurisprudence in the Different Human Races. Prof. Dr. C. Letourneau ; Saturday, 4 o'clock.

Comparative Ethnography—The Industry of Modern Savages Compared with that of the Prehistoric People. Prof. Adrien de Mortillet ; Saturday, 5 o'clock.

Histologic Anthropology—Histology of the Nervous System and Its Principal Relation with other Systems of Organism. Prof. Dr. P. G. Mahoudeau ; Wednesday, 5 o'clock.

Anatomic Demonstrations—Done at the Musée and Laboratory. Prof. Chudzinski ; Saturday, 3 o'clock.

The card on which the foregoing announcements are made has this note at the foot :

“A register for inscription is at the school for the auditors of the course who may desire a certificate of attendance.”

Because of my greater interest in that branch of anthropology belonging to the prehistoric, the course of lectures which were given by Monsieur G. de Mortillet attracted me most. I give the divisions of his course during the two or three later years.

The Origin of Man: Man during the Tertiary Geologic Period.—A glance at the history of the theories of the origin of the earth and of man ; geology, general notions ; geologic revolutions and their causes ; continued movements of the surfaces ; theory of earthquakes ; laws of paleontology ; succession of living (or created) beings ; precursor of man, fossil monkeys ; indication of the existence of an intelligent being during the Tertiary period ; incised bones from Mount Operto, Italy ; depot of Thenay (Loir and Cher), flints, burnt or retouched ; depot of Puy-Courny (Cantal), split flints, fauna ; depot of Otta (Portugal), flints chipped, fauna and flora ; human skull of Calaveras, California ; skeletons of Brescia, Italy ; jaw of Moulin-Quignon ; subdivisions and climatology of the Quaternary period ; Neanderthal skull and race ; skulls of Engis (Belgium), of Olmo (Italy), Laugerie-Basse and Cro Magnon (Dordogne) ; transformation and filiation of man ; date (approximate) of the appearance of man ; chronometers ; glaciers, a proof of the antiquity of man.

Origin of the Arts, Agriculture, and Industry.—Heat, fire, lighting ; beaux arts—engraving, sculpture, painting, music, architecture ; medicine, surgery, sculpture, and religion ; arms—hatchets, *casse-tetes*, swords and poignards, bows and arrows, defensive arms ; instruments—knives, scrapers, razors, saws, etc., etc. ; hunting, fishing, navigation ; agriculture, horticulture, domestication ; dress and ornaments ; metallurgy—gold and copper, bronze and tin, iron, silver, and lead ; ceramics—pottery, glass, enamel.

This has lasted two years in the course, and will be published as a separate volume.

Some of these lectures were illustrated by means of lantern slides. Those of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archæology were as follows :

Silex tertiare otta	65
Cromlechs munergces	54
Roche Montonnees	14
Glaciers de forna	6
Portraits (P. Broca and others)	7
Quarternaire stratigraphie	48
Archæologic (bronze)	83
Paleothologic (stone)	91
Megaléthiquis (dolmen)	19
Ethnographic (char.)	30
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In addition to the courses of lectures, which have now been continued for fourteen years past, and of which the foregoing are given as an example, there have been other lectures, either delivered by special lecturers or upon special subjects under the direction of the Society of Anthropology :

Eulogy of Dr. Paul Broca, by Monsieur Dally, 1884.

The Distinctive Characters of the Human Brain, by Monsieur Pozzi, 1885.

A Study of the Races of Mankind in the Lower Valley of the Nile, by Monsieur Hamy, 1886.

Aphasy Since the Time of Broca, by Monsieur Mathias Duval, 1887.

The Nervous Centers, by Monsieur Laborde, 1888.

(*To be continued.*)

MICROSCOPY.¹

Medullated Nerve-Fibres.²—Prof. Kultschitzky offers the following methods designed to take the place of Weigert's hæmatoxylin method. Kultschitzky's method permits of washing the preparation after fixation, and so avoids, to a great extent, the precipitation of chromic salts in the tissues.

The material must lie in Erlicki's fluid 1–2 months, then be washed in water 1–2 days, and hardened in alcohol. Then follows imbed-

¹ Edited by C. O. Whitman, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

² Kultschitzky. *Anat. Anz.*, September 12, 1890, No. 18, p. 519.